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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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12/31/2003

Tal Gat

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EXAMINER

PETRANEK, JACOB ANDREW

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2183

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DELIVERY MODE

05/11/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/748,173	Applicant(s) GAT ET AL.	
	Examiner Jacob Petranek	Art Unit 2183	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 April 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4,6-8,11,12,14-16,20 and 22-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4,6-8,11,12,14-16,20 and 22-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-2, 4, 6-8, 11-12, 14-16, 20 and 22-25 are pending.
2. The office acknowledges the following papers:
Claims and arguments filed on 4/12/2007.

New Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
4. Claim 1 recites the limitation "determining if data stored in entries of the first side or the second side" in line 4 of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

New Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. §103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
6. Claims 1-2, 4, 6-8, 11-12, 14-16, 20 and 22-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Reinman et al. ("Optimizations Enabled by a Decoupled Front-End Architecture"), in view of Giacalone et al. (U.S. 6,272,624), in view of Tran (U.S. 6,101,577).
7. As per claim 1:

Reinman disclosed a method comprising:

Storing said branch predictions in a queue (Reinman: Figure 5, sections 3 and 4.1 and 5.2)(Predictions are stored in the fetch target queue); and

Delivering a stored branch prediction from said queue to an instruction fetch unit (Reinman: Figure 5, sections 3 and 4.1).

Reinman failed to teach generating branch predictions for two sequential lines in parallel during a prediction period.

However, Giacalone disclosed generating branch predictions for two sequential lines in parallel during a prediction (Giacalone: Figure 3, column 8 lines 47-67 continued to column 9 lines 1-34)(A line is a single instruction. Figure 3 shows multiple branch instructions being predicted within a single prediction period).

The advantage of using a branch predictor that can predict multiple branch instructions per cycle is that it's needed to achieve high performance in very wide superscalar processors (Giacalone: Column 2 lines 26-34). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated by increased performance in superscalar processors to add the branch predictor of Giacalone to the processor Reinman. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the branch predictor of Giacalone to the processor of Reinman for the advantage of increased performance in a superscalar processor.

Reinman and Giacalone failed to teach determining if data stored in entries of a first side or the second side of a cache of a branch predictor indicates that a branch is to be taken by either of the entries, the cache being segmented into the first side and the

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second side, where entries on said first side correspond to addresses having even-numbered indexes, and entries on said second side correspond to addresses having odd-numbered indexes.

However, Tran disclosed determining if data stored in entries of a first side or the second side of a cache of a branch predictor indicates that a branch is to be taken by either of the entries, the cache being segmented into the first side and the second side, where entries on said first side correspond to addresses having even-numbered indexes, and entries on said second side correspond to addresses having odd-numbered indexes (Tran: Figure 4 element 70, column 12 lines 58-67 continued to column 13 lines 1-9)(The bank of the prediction cache being accessed is determined by the least significant bit of the index into the branch prediction cache. Bank 0 stores the even indexed branch predictions and bank 1 stores the odd indexed branch predictions. The combination with Giacalone allows for multiple predictions at once to be output from both banks.)

Cache access time generally increases as a cache grows larger (Tran: Column 2 lines 43-64). Set associative caches include access time for comparing the tags of the branch instruction index, which makes the access time slower than a direct-mapped cache that has the assumption of an address match (Tran: Column 2 lines 43-64). Another advantage of direct-mapped caches is that they are cheaper to use than their set or fully associative counterparts due to the fact that fewer comparators are needed to check for correct tags. The advantages of decreased costs and decreased access latency would have motivated one of ordinary skill in the art to implement a direct-

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mapped branch prediction cache. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement a direct-mapped branch prediction cache into the processor of Reinman for the advantages of decreased costs and decreased access latency.

8. As per claim 2:

Reinman, Giacalone, and Tran disclosed the method as in claim 1, wherein said prediction period comprises two clock cycles (Giacalone: Figure 3, column 8 lines 47-67 continued to column 9 lines 1-34)(It's obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that branch prediction can take more than one cycle depending on the clock speed and the complexity of the branch predictor. Thus, it's obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the branch predictor could take two cycles.).

9. As per claim 4:

Reinman, Giacalone, and Tran disclosed the method as in claim 1, wherein an index of one of two sequential lines corresponds to an entry on said first side of said cache, and an index of another of said two sequential lines corresponds to an entry on said second side of said cache (Tran: Figure 4 element 70, column 12 lines 58-67 continued to column 13 lines 1-9)(It's inherent that in the segmented cache two sequential instructions with an odd instruction address and an even instruction address would be located in different segments of the cache.).

10. As per claim 6:

Reinman, Giacalone, and Tran disclosed the method as in claim 1.

Reinman, Giacalone, and Tran failed to teach generating branch predictions for a stream of addresses during a stall of said instruction fetch unit.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the only time it would have been necessary for the branch predictor to stop generating predictions is when the instruction fetch queue is full. It would have also been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the instruction fetch unit could be stalled on an instruction cache miss while the instruction fetch queue was not full. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the predictor could continue predicting branches while the instruction fetch queue was stalled as long as the instruction fetch queue was not full.

11. As per claim 7:

Reinman, Giacalone, and Tran disclosed the method as in claim 1, comprising generating during a cycle a prediction for a line, said line being other than the line being fetched by said instruction fetch unit during said cycle (Reinman: Figure 5, section 4.1)(Figure 5 shows branch predictions being generated and stored in the instruction fetch queue. Thus, the predictor deals with different instructions than the instruction fetch unit during the same cycle.).

12. As per claim 8:

The specific limitation(s) of claim 8 essentially recite the specific limitation(s) of claim 7. Therefore, claim 8 is rejected for the same reason(s) as claim 7.

13. As per claim 11:

Reinman, Giacalone, and Tran disclosed the method as in claim 1, comprising delivering a branch prediction to said instruction fetch unit in the same prediction period as said branch prediction is written to said queue (Reinman: Figure 5, sections 3 and 4.1)(It's obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the queue of figure 5 is capable of adding items and erasing items from the queue in the same cycle.)

14. As per claim 12:

Claim 12 essentially recites the same limitations of claim 1. Claim 12 additionally recites the following limitations:

A branch prediction unit (Reinman: Figure 5, section 4.1); and

An instruction fetch unit (Reinman: Figure 5, section 4.1).

15. As per claim 14:

Claim 14 essentially recites the same limitations of claim 4. Therefore, claim 14 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 4.

16. As per claim 15:

The specific limitation(s) of claim 15 essentially recite the specific limitation(s) of claim 2. Therefore, claim 15 is rejected for the same reason(s) as claim 2.

17. As per claim 16:

The specific limitation(s) of claim 16 essentially recite the specific limitation(s) of claim 11. Therefore, claim 16 is rejected for the same reason(s) as claim 11.

18. As per claim 20:

Claim 20 essentially recites the same limitations of claim 12. Claim 20 additionally recites the following limitations:

DRAM (Reinman: Figure 5)(Figure 5 shows a prefetch unit that fetches instructions from L2 cache or higher memories, such as main memory. Official notice is taken that the L2 cache or higher memory like main memory could either comprise a DRAM.).

19. As per claim 22:

Claim 22 essentially recites the same limitations of claim 20. Therefore, claim 22 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 20.

20. As per claim 23:

The specific limitation(s) of claim 23 essentially recite the specific limitation(s) of claim 2. Therefore, claim 23 is rejected for the same reason(s) as claim 2.

21. As per claim 24:

The specific limitation(s) of claim 24 essentially recite the specific limitation(s) of claim 11. Therefore, claim 24 is rejected for the same reason(s) as claim 11.

22. As per claim 25:

The specific limitation(s) of claim 25 essentially recite the specific limitation(s) of claim 8. Therefore, claim 25 is rejected for the same reason(s) as claim 8.

Response to Arguments

23. The arguments presented by Applicant in the response, received on 4/12/2007 are partially considered persuasive.

24. Applicant argues "Reinman and Giacalone failed to teach determining if data stored in entries of a first side or the second side of a cache of a branch predictor indicates that a branch is to be taken by either of the entries, the cache being segmented into the first side and the second side, where entries on said first side correspond to addresses having even-numbered indexes, and entries on said second side correspond to addresses having odd-numbered indexes" for claims 1, 12, and 20.

This argument is found to be persuasive for the following reason. The examiner agrees that Reinman and Giacalone failed to teach this limitation, as previously discussed in an interview summary filed on 4/9/2007. However, a new ground of rejection has been given due to the amendment.

Conclusion

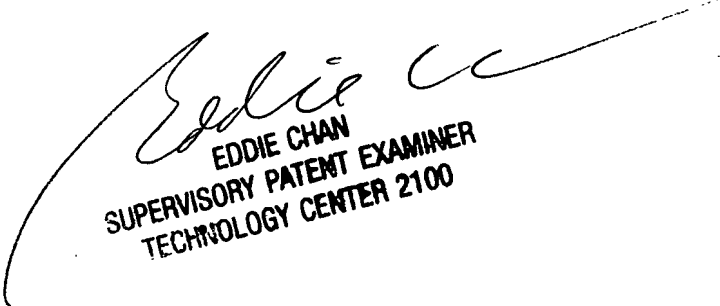
The following is text cited from 37 CFR 1.111(c): In amending in reply to a rejection of claims in an application or patent under reexamination, the applicant or patent owner must clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. The applicant or patent owner must also show how the amendments avoid such references or objections.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jacob Petranek whose telephone number is 571-272-5988. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eddie Chan can be reached on (571) 272-4162. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jacob Petranek
Examiner, Art Unit 2183



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